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must in all cases send stemps for that purpose Readers of THE SUN leaving the city can have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to their ad which may be changed when necessary: brough your newsdeale or The SUN, 170 Nassau street.

The Return of the Flag.

A patriotic young woman of Boston, with a French name but an American heart, devoted many hours and between one and two hundred thousand stitches of her needle to the construction and adornment of a beautiful silk flag. She sent her masterpiece to the President of the United States at Oyster Bay. The flag was promptly returned to Miss MARIE COSTEAU by express, and by mail she received the following note from Mr. ROOSEVELT'S private secretary:

" I beg to state that while the President greatly appreciates your courtesy in sending him the en closure which you forwarded, he has felt obliged to adopt a rule which precludes him from accepting presents from any one."

The promulgation of this new selfimposed rule is a matter of great public

It is a self-imposed rule, because there is nothing in the Constitution or statutes which prevents the President from receiving gifts, except from King, Prince or foreign State.

It must be a new rule, because only a few weeks ago Mr. ROOSEVEIT accepted, without hesitation and with every appearance of personal satisfaction, a saddle horse for his private use. The name of the gift horse is Wyoming. Other instances of unhesitating receptivity in the recent past will, no doubt, occur to the mind.

The natural disappointment of Miss COSTEAU at the return of her silk flag, so patiently, laboriously and patriotically wrought with the expectation of pleasing the President, will be mitigated when she reflects that Mr. ROOSEVELT is not discriminating against her and her beautiful handiwork. He has chosen this particular gift, one of the most desirable that could come to him or to any other patriot, as the occasion for the announcement of revised ideas of official propriety and a new rule of personal

A Lesson From the French.

The city of Paris is being tunnelled in every direction for underground railroads. The lines in most cases are to be laid near the surface of the street, as in the case of the New York subway. The plans for the roads call for a system more like that which is under construction here than any in Europe, and the opportunities open to the French builders to inconvenience the public and ruin the unfortunates in whose neigh- talks about? borhood they were to work were fully ditch engineers and diggers.

Travelling Americans, going from the torn, scored, disrupted city of New York. reach Paris to find it wearing the usual face of a great and civilized community. Dr. MILO R. MALTBIE, one of the secretaries of the New York Municipal Art Commission, was in Paris this summer. As a victim of the New York ditches, he investigated the system of shallow tunnel or subway construction in Paris. Speaking to a Tribune reporter, Mr. MALTBIE said of the work in Paris:

"The scheme (of tunnels) is so comprehensive that the streets are being tunnelled in many directions at the same time.

" Yet the man in the street is hardly aware of this great activity beneath the surface. Instead of opening a street its entire length, or even for a considerable distance, a few shafts are sunk at widely separated places, and from these few openings the excavation is pushed in both directions and the dirt removed largely during the night, with little inconvenience to the public

"The usual sight is that of a small enclosure with a high board fence, but during the busy hours of the day one seldom sees any material removed or structural material being brought to the subway All of this wo-', is done when the traffic is light and few persons are upon the streets. As a result. street traffic is not obstructed, except so far as the few enemings make it absolutely necessary. The streets are not littered with construction material nor the dirt dropped from overfilled wagons. One hears, consequently, practically no complaint reis being carried on with so little inconvenience that an opening has been located immediately in front of the Grand Opera House with no objection even on the part of the property owners or of those attending the grand opera, which has been conducted

Probably there is no American who does not believe firmly that his country's engineers are better than those of any other nation, but it must be admitted that the Paris tunnel builders are far more competent than those who have been arrificing New, York city to their antiquated and obsolete methods.

A Letter to Peary

Commander PEARY says he may name North Greenland the Charles H. Darling had so much to do with securing for the cooperation that is of considerable public | Constantinople, with the famous redoubt | It was not always so. What was school

In granting the leave of absence he unique among official communications. in efforts to extend geographical knowlone-half of the expenses of the Discovery Government appropriated \$300,000, or of the Turkish batteries, particularly of rider; Mme. AMBLOT MAZEPPA MUG-

three-fourths the cost of the Gauss ex- the one on the Asiatic side of the entrance. pedition, and the Reichstag voted \$125,000 It is considered faulty in construction to send out a relief ship only a few days before news was received that the Gauss

was on her way bome. But since the days of the expeditions in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN few letters expressing unqualified commendation and confidence have reached explorers from high official sources such as that which Mr. DARLING wrote to PEARY. He assured the explorer that he had proved himself possessed of the requisite courage, fortitude, physique and experience to extend our knowledge of the Arctic area all the way to the Pole. The map of the world to the Pole should be completed in our generation and by our countrymen. "This Department expects that you will accomplish your purpose and bring further distinction to a service of illustrious traditions." He added that the President sympathizes with PEARY'S plan and approves his enterprise.

If anything could add to PEARY's enthusiastic devotion to his project and help him to outdo himself, it would be this letter from the acting head of the Navy Department; and in writing it, it is believed that Mr. DARLING merely expressed the opinion and sentiment of all Americans who have followed intelligently the details of PEARY'S work.

Prosperity at the South.

Mr. JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, the Atlanta editor who recently advocated, at Chicago, the removal of the negroes from the South and their transportation to some Territory or insular possession of the United States, is severely rebuked for his folly and for his misrepresentation of the Southern industrial situation. The rebuke, too, comes from a Southerner and a man who is far better informed on the subject-Mr. RICHARD H. EDMONDS, the editor of the Manufacturers' Record at Baltimore.

To the lamentations of Mr. GRAVES over the "halted development" of the South, Mr. EDMONDS responds by presenting statistics to show that actually there have been "amazing progress" and "a redemption from the poverty following the wreck and ruin of the war unparalleled in history." Nor is there any exaggeration in the words. The "negro problem," said Mr. GRAVES, "halts our growth," "largely deters capital from investment," "makes a standard of labor that prejudices all our Southern poor against menial but honorable service," "depresses agriculture," and "the free movement of men and money is hindered toward the inviting field of

Now, what are the fats? A conservative estimate by Mr. EDMONDS of the value of this year's cotton crop is \$600,-000,000, and the average for the last three years has been about \$500,000,000. Of this cotton, the South will consume in its own mills over 2,000,000 bales, and thus add about \$200,000,000 to the value of the raw staple, and the value of the various cottonseed products will be \$100,000,000.

That is, "the South will this year have poured into it, entirely from other sections and other countries, for cotton products alone about \$900,000,000," and its other agricultural products will be worth \$900,000,000 more.

Do these statistics afford any evidence of the "halted development" Mr. GRAVES

of the great foreign immigration 1880 has gone to the South; yet its toppling over and breaking when it goes population increased from 16,516,568 in aground. On a steep shore where the 1880 to 24,523,527 in 1900. At the period of the civil war its population was only boat can be launched by means of a 11,133,361. But the percentage of in- marine railway. This is the method crease in the value of its agricultural employed on some parts of the British products has exceeded that in the popu- | coast, and it works excellently. Such lation nearly three times. Since 1880, a plan might be used on some parts of too, it has developed the value of its the Long Island shores, either on the manufactured and mineral products from | Sound or on the sea, for there are places \$474,000,000 to about \$1,700,000,000.

A region which has made such marvellous progress in less than a quarter of a century cannot be described as disastrously "halted" in its growth by the shadow of an unsolved problem." In many respects, the labor problem at the South is less disturbing and is less retardpart of the Union, if not of the civilized world; yet Mr. GRAVES would get rid of the negroes who furnish the vast bulk of Southern labor!

The truth is that the South is now on a solider basis of prosperity than ever of the Union is its good fortune excelled, even if it is equalled, relatively.

Turkey Fortifying. The news that the Sultan has issued an irade directing the fortifications of Adrianople, Chataldja, the Bosphorus garding the present construction of the subway. It and Erzeroum to be put in order is of will be resisted.

would have to be taken or masked to Circus. allow of a Bulgarian advance toward at Iniada or Midia on the Black Sea could | fuller-orbed cultivation than their predethe vessel that will take him back to reach the lines of Bulair east of Gallipoli, cessors, more ample means of amuseat the head of the Dardanelles. Cha- ment, more discrimination and distilluin nonor of the Acting Secretary who taldja, on the railway line twenty-five sion. miles west of Constantinople, is the pivot Grand Consolidated Gigantic Aggregaexplorer a new leave of absence to com- of the advanced line of defences of the tions of Unparalleled Mammoth Marvels plete his Arctic work. This would be a capital that stretches from Terkos on and Greatest Living Panoramas of Anigraceful recognition of Mr. Darling's the Black Sea to Boyuk-Tehekmedje on mated Nature, Beauty, Equestrian and assistance; but there is another phase the Marmora. The inner line is only a Gymnastic Talent are so big that they of the Acting Secretary of the Navy's short distance from the outer walls of weary young eyes.

of Dauoud Pacha as the key. wrote a letter to PEARY that is almost entrance of the Bosphorus is obviously to slouching walk of the elephants, and gaped oppose, or make believe to oppose, the lat the lions and tigers gazing insolently Governments have not lost their interest | passage of a Russian fleet to the capital from their palace vans, the drome laries, or into the Marmora. It is here that the the camels, the bears and the rest of that edge, as is shown by the fact that the Russian Black Sea Squadron would be natural history on legs or wheels? Were British Government contributed about put to the test, led probably by the Tria they not worth watching, those strange Sviatitelia, one of the most powerful gilded chariots, those mysterious and expedition and is bearing the entire cost | of the Russian battleships. There has | beautiful ladies, Mile. YZABEL DE CHIof the relief party; and that the German always been some doubt as to the value | CAGUE, the world's greatest bareback

and position. Coming to the fortress of Erzeroum, Armenia. In the event of such invasion proved since 1878, Kars, the base, being in direct communication with Tiflis by rail. The ultimate objective of a Russian invasion of Turkish Armenia however. would be Erzindjian, the headquarters of the Fourth Army Corps and the centre of the military organization of all northeastern Asia Minor.

In the event of the Russian fleet mainish army in Armenia would be practically would serve the Russians rather than the Turks in the end. The original defences turned by Gen. LAZAREFF in the war of 1877. The works that have been since hairbrush and pedagogic ruler. Children added have made it more defensible, bu the probabilities are that it would be have to be nowadays. They are good. masked and a push made for Erzindjian Almost too good. Why, suppose there for combined military and political reasons.

The fortifications of Uskub in Macedonia are respectable, and are intended to oppose the advance of an enemy coming from Servia or from Bosnia through Novi Bazar and Kossovo. In the event, in an intervention, a portion of them sea; and an occupation of some point on the railway line between there and Dedeaghatch on the Ægean would cut off the Turkish Army in Macedonia from all communication with Constantinople and would end Turkish rule in the western Balkans.

The Lifeboat Question.

The plan for launching lifeboats from the beach described by Mr. ANDREW COATS in vesterday's Sun has some features of excellence. The feasibility of warping boats off by means of an anchor or a buoy outside the surf has frequently been discussed, but so far as we know no experiment has been made to test the matter. Such an experiment would be watched with no little interest. We are inclined to think that on the New Jersey coast the plan would not succeed in very heavy weather, especially at low

There is usually a bar which extends some distance outward from the beach. and on the outer edge of this, where the first descent into deep water is made the sea breaks with great violence. The surf not infrequently runs as high as ten feet just outside of this bar and then piles in across the bar itself in huge, swirling masses of seething foam. The difficulty would be, first, to acquire power enough to haul the boat off against these opposing masses of water and, secondly, to get her through the line where the breakers fall just outside the bar without having the men swept out of her.

It is possible that the buoy might be also an oil tank and caused to distribute sufficient oil to moderate the roughness It is true that only a very trifling part of the sea; but no amount of oil will prevent an eight or ten-foot roller from breakers fall right upon the beach a life-

which are comparatively bold. The life-savers on the New Jersey shore are hardy and brave. They would go out with their boats if they could. But they are not an especially inventive set, and they have faced this problem for years without approaching a solution. The way out of the difficulty will have to ing to development than it is in any other come from other sources. Mr. COATS'S suggestion is worthy of consideration. Now let us have some others.

Improved Modern Children.

The progress of Progress makes the old, and even the medieval, feel ashamed before in its history, and in no other part of themselves. They are not worthy of their children; they ought to be at school while those grave youngsters run the world. Prof. KIRK, Assistant Superintendent of the public schools of the South Division of Chicago, has the honor to report that only 10 per cent. of the school children of that district were so rapt in thought by a circus parade the other particular interest at this juncture. It morning as to be late at school. Only 10 had been sulky, and his manager, MONROE may be only a bluff on his part; it may | per cent! No bunch of statistics, howalso be a way of notifying those whom it ever encouraging, no learned paper of may concern that any intervention in the sociologist or psychologist, no gratifyaffairs of Macedonia or other matters ing report made by a Superintendent of Schools or of Education could carry so The localities named indicate in a gen- many tons of conviction. There is no eral way from what quarter trouble is reason to suppose that the school chilexpected-Bulgaria and Russia. Adrian- dren of the South Division of Chicago ople, at the confluence of the Tundja | are different from other school children. and Maritza and on the railway from the It is justifiable to hold that, after a long annual feasts these famous trencher mates Bulgarian frontier to Constantinople, struggle, Learning has conquered the have devoured together, but at last the

In days not remote the contest had a the capital, or before a Bulgarian force different ending. Perhaps the happier from the north or a Russian army landed and wiser scholars of to-day have a Perhaps the twentieth-century

to the boy or girl who stood on the side-The trimming up of the works at the walk and watched the majestic Indian

GINSE, who will positively appear in her feat of riding simultaneously on six wild horses of the Ukraine, jumping through six hoops, each smaller than the other. the cause of the putting the works de- and turning twelve double flipflaps alterfending that place in order would be the nately under and over her untamed apprehension of a Russian invasion of chargers; Mile. MONTGOLFIER, the Human Balloon, who walks on a wire at a would be the first objective of the giddy height and finally ascends, in her Russian Army advancing from Kars grand Levitation Act. in full view of the either by Sarikamysh and Zevin or spectators? The bands with more brass by Meshingerd. The conditions for a and clang to them than any other bands Russian advance have been greatly im- that ever swapped wind for music; the clowns, actually visible for nothing in the light of common day; the horde of circus men of whose ferocity with tentstakes such black tales are believed: the whole new world of sights and sounds and scents what boy or girl of the old unregenerate sort would not prefer an hour of those delights to a cycle of school? Why, the teachers themselves taining the Black Sea inviolate, the Turk- will be late, and it is notorious that the school committee, unblushingly regardisolated, and the comparatively good ing the show, has tried to have the manroads from the coast to Erzindjian and agers put it off until after school hours, Erzeroum, and between those two places. for the benefit of the teachers. Well, many enthusiasts came in late; some extremists frankly made their choice of Erzeroum were faulty, and were between School and Circus, followed the latter and accepted stoically the maternal

many folks would be inside? But the truly good little children of 1903-at least in Chicago, S. D.-know however, of Austrian troops taking part | that School is more Improving than the Circus. Modern Progress is a sprinter. would probably be sent to Salonica by The tailors in the South Division of Chicago must be keeping ascension robes in

On Howlett Hill, in Syracuse, a bronze

tablet was unveiled yesterday marking the spot where Calvin D. BINGHAM produced "The marvelous primate apple named by CHARLES P. COWLES." The tablet bears the line "Gon's earth is full of love to man." Onondaga county has given four causes of happiness to mankind-the primate apple, Tallman grape, the Mills raspberry, and the Stearns apple. The primate and its producer are the first of this quartette to have a tablet reared to their memory, but an enthusiastic public loves them all.

Commissioner LINDENTHAL estimates that the Brooklyn Bridge will earn a profit of \$35,000 next year. He expects that \$77,000 will be collected in roadway tolls, and \$65,000 from trolley cars. The elevated railroads will pay \$90,000 for their use of the Bridge. Real estate rented in the terminal structures will bring \$90,000 to the city treasury, and the companies laying wires on the Bridge will pay \$8,000 for the privilege. The mail tube across the Bridge brings \$1,000 a year to the city. The total receipts are estimated at \$357,000, and the expenditures, including salaries of \$52,000 and payrolls of \$210,000, are put at \$322,000. No estimate is made of the interest on the investment, which would not show a profit if this item were reckoned in.

In 1900, out of a total population in the continental United States of 75,994,575, the residents in towns having at least 2,500 inhabitants numbered 30,583,411, or 40.2 per cent. In 1880, twenty years before, the percentage was 29.3. In England and Wales in 1901 the population of towns of 3,000 and more inhabitants was 77 per cent. of the whole. In London alone were gathered 24 per cent, of the whole number of

In New England there was a close approximation to the English situation, the urban population being 76.5 per cent. to the English 77 per cent. In New York also the percentage was nearly as large, 72 9. In Rhode Island it was very much greater, 95, and in Massachusetts 91.5 per cent. The large towns of 100,000 population and over contained 55.9 per cent. of the population of New York, 41 per cent. of Rhode Island, 29.6 per cent, of New Jersey and 27.9 per cent. of Massachusetts.

These suggestive statistics are taken from bulletin just issued from the Census Office. They indicate that social conditions which exist in England, so far as concerns the concentration of the great majority of the population in towns, are repeated in the older States of the East. and that this tendency is continuous. In the State of New York, for example, the percentage of the urban population increased from 56.4 in 1880 to 65.2 in 1890 and to 72.9 per cent. in 1900. The rate of increase in this city since 1900 has been manifestly much greater than in the State outside, both rural and urban, and the time is not far distant when its population instead of being somewhat less than the population of the State beyond its limits, as it was in 1900, will be greatly in the majority.

The electric battery, used to spur a race horse on to greater efforts, is prohibited on the running turf, but it is not under the ban of the trotting associations. One was used on JAMES BUTLER'S Monte Carlo, 2:071/2, at Charter Oak Park, Thursday. The horse Salisbury, thought electricity might keep him up to his work. It did no good, for the horse finished tenth, eleventh and seventh, breaking badly when the current was turned should be prohibited on the trotting track, as well as on the running track.

Connecticut's Fat Men's Association will not hold a reunion this year. Thirty-six community has rebelled, and they are not to be allowed to bring another famine on

Sir Thomas Lipton is now enjoying the fruits of defeat. He is being generously as well as generally entertained, fed on the of the country, while choice after-dinner oratory informs him in thetorical phrase that he is teres atque rotundus, spectacularly absorbing and personally delectable. Doubtless he gets a fair measure of comfort out of it all, for it is good to have one's fellow men speak well of one; yet Sir Thomas in the secreey of his soul no doubt thinks that, while the Cup is silver and not his. silence would be golden. It was, therefore, with a singularly keen appreciation of the exigencies of the occasion that when the New York Yacht Club gave him a dinner on Thursday night the only trophy it placed on exhibition was the America's Cup. The delicate, almost siry, sympathy with Sir THOMAS'S feelings shown by this attention must have moved him greatly.

Equipped. The Centipede -Gee! ould leave on the sands of time THE ITALIANS.

Their Characteristics of Natural Refine ment and of Fidelity and Industry. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: As an American of so-called Anglo-Saxon descent I beg to join Prof. Marchisto in his protest against the unfair treatment of our Italian fellow citizens, as evidenced not only in the tone of some newspapers, but also in the brutal insolence with which this gentle-man-nered people are browbeaten and hustled in

I have often watched a group of bewildered

Italians yelled at and needlessly humil-lated by some loud-mouthed brute of a street-

car conductor or railway station guard, presumably of the "superior" race, wondering how far the ill treatment might go without some act of retaliation on the part of the victims But, beyond an occasional enraged flash from a pair of dark eyes or a smothered imprecation I have never seen any display of resentment. The Italian is naturally quicktempered and we are not apt to postulate control as a preeminent characteristic of the Latin race, but I fancy any one who is curious enough to watch their conduct under very trying circumstances in any of our large cities will conclude that self-control is not one of their least evident qualities. A week ago an Italian banker was murdered in this city. At once the daily news-

papers began to shriek "Mafia." As a matter of fact, there was no reason whatever for supposing that the Sicilian Mafia had any connection with the tragedy. Whenever a crime is committed in "Little Italy" the Mafia is held responsible for it. It would be absurd were it not a cruel injustice to a naturally law-abiding and gentle people. It is a cruel injustice because it keeps alive in many Amerwere licked in those days. They don't injustice because it keeps alive in many American breasts the prejudice against the Italian as a dirty cut-throat and a dangerous citizen. Some years ago I was accidentally thrown into intimate contact with one or two Italians of the so-called lower class. I became interested in them and ever since have made it an object to know and see as much of these interested in them and ever since have made it an object to know and see as much of these in teresting members of the great American family as possible. I have spent many hours in the "Little Italies" of Philadelphia and New York, with the result that I have many friends among the humblest of these toilers—a fruit-vender, a shoemaker, a tailor, even a day laborer on a railway, are among those whom I know, and know well. I have eaten at their tables, been their welcome guest at weddings and christenings, in short, have seen them in their most intimate home surroundings and pleasures. Italians of the North and of the South, Genoese, Tuscans, Romans, Sicilians, I count among my friends, and while the immigrants from these different provinces differ in many ways, still they have many character was a meeting of the National Educational Association in Madison Square Garden at 11 this morning and a circus parade was to go by there at 11:15. How n many ways, still they have many character-

in many ways, still they have many characteristics in common.

As a body, then, I have found these Italo-Americans frugal and thrifty and uncomplainingly industrious, law-abiding and patient, with, as a rule, no other desire than to be "good Americans." Gentle and well-mannered, the innate refinement of the Latin race, a heritage from countless generations of civilized ancestors, shows itself in many ways, even in the humblest toiler of peasant extraction. Naturally acute, the lack of "book learning" is in many ways more than compensated for by an alert power of observation and deduction which would astonish our doctrinaire "educators." Having an inborn love of beauty and a passionate appreciation of music, the Italian "ditch-digger," spending his hard-earned dollar for a seat in the top gallery of an opera house will follow more intelligently and delightedly a Puccini or a Mascagni or even a Wagner opera than the bediamonded Americans in boxes or stalls.

To one who knows these facts it is a cause of wondernent what assential element of

boxes or stalls.

To one who knows these facts it is a cause of wonderment what essential element of character or inclination or civilization is deemed wanting in these dark-eyed, gentle people of the South, that they should be denounced as a dangerous addition to our heterogeneous population. If the State is built upon the family we need have no fear of these "pestilential" Italians. I have seldom seen more family devotion and a stricter observance of matrimonial vows than exist among these maligned dwellers of the "slums of Little Italy." The one case of serious family discord which I have come across in my wanderings among them was caused by some of those presumably well-meaning but evil-doing people who think themselves performing a meritorious act when they persuade a person to "flop" from one form of the Christian religion to another.

As THE SUN's editorial on the subject says, time will gradually cure the "native American" of his prejudice against his Italian brother; but meanwhile one who really knows these admirable people for what they are can only join Prof. Marchisio in his indignant and eloquent defence.

A NATIVE AMERICAN OF PURITAN DESCENT. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7. To one who knows these facts it is a cause

nd eloquent defence.
A NATIVE AMERICAN OF PURITAN DESCENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have had large experience in the employment of labor for a period well on to half a century during which I have employed thousands of laborers, mainly Irish, German and Holland-These nationalities are not so much ers. These nationalities are not ago. in evidence as they were a generation ago.

In their stead have come great numbers of the sons of Italy, and never was the arrival of an army of workers more opportune.

What should we do without them? The fear that we shall be swamped with them is narrow and unworthy. Equally so is the pretence that their coming will endanger the specialists.

tence that their coming will entanged republic.

Take a good look at them as you see them swarming along the line of any public works. Good-looking? Right you are. You will see as bright, open-faced and cheerful men as the world can produce. And they are ideal laborers, too—good workers, tractable and faithful.

Will they become good citizens? Why, they are such already, and perhaps they could give some of us lessons in patriotism even now—in keeping at work and minding our own business. They will love America, and they can be safely trusted, for they are of a good stock.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 9. BROOKLYN, Sept. 9.

Mr. Peary's Arctic Explorations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of two things should take place at once. Either Civil Engineer Peary—indiscriminately called Lieut. Peary or Capt. Peary-should attend to his legitimate business as a civil engineer of the na he should resign from the navy instead of going on dreaming expeditions to the North Pole. The navy is now short of officers, and all business neg lected by one must be done by another. Engineer Peary has not earned his salt as a nava officer for ten years. The business of the navy is serious one, and the officers and men, spurred on the confidential information issued to them are working and drilling day and night to fit them selves for the next affray. In the midst of this comes the disgusting information that the chief of Bureau of the Yards and Docks and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy heartily indorse this wild cat scheme. Is it a matter of real importance to the fighting arms of the service whether the North Pole is discovered or not? HARTFORD, Sept. 7.

"A little consideration," says the writer of this letter in a postscript, "will show you whether or not this is a legitimate 'kick.' The "kick" deserves no consideration whatever. The Navy Department has acted wisely and consistently with its duties and purposes in giving Civil Engineer Peary a leave in order that he may pursue the valuable scientific explorations which on in the third heat. The use of electricity | have given so much distinction to his name and his country. The tone of the letter of our correspondent is unworthy of the navy and of an enlightened mind.

A Sturgeon Fisherman's Adventures off the Eastern Coast.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -S/r: Your Plum sland shark fishing correspondent in yesterday's issue rather valugioriously speaks of his recent exploit with a 90-pound shark, a lifteen strand line and thirty-five-minute session, and then asks who can duplicate his feat. Simply, frankly and poldly, I say that I can, and it is in this wise

On the 14th of August I was trolling for pickerel with a dessert spoon some seventy-five miles of Sandy Hook, when suddenly I saw a huge comtion in the ocean near at hand. fat of the land and cheered with the wine, and then, before my amazed eyes, there arose an immense sturgeon. Not having any line or hook that was qualified for the occasion, I borrowed from my wife, who was sitting in the stern of the boat (a small rowboat that I had hired from a boat emporium at Coney Island), busily whiling away the time with a bit of sewing, a spool of No. 10 co.

Rising to my feet, I threw the bight to the sturgeon, who bit the bight. Making a running knot in the thread. I caught the sturgeon about the nosc and, making another similar hitch, had him firmly

For three days I fought that fish and, during that interval, he towed us from Sandy Hook to Bathegat light and from there to Calais, Me. By that time I had him so well trained that, like a horse, he would mind either rein. Whereupon I drove him back to Coney Island and right up on the shore where I had his picture taken and had him measured, finding him to be nineteen feet long and weighing 1,100 pounds. I would enclose the picture, but I know that THE SUN does not often use

THE TURK AND HIS RELIGION. AID FOR MACEDONIAN GREEKS A Museulman's View of Christianity and

Mohammedantsm. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: It is gratifying to me a Muslim in this country to find moderate views held in your column on the subject of Turkey, while a considerable

portion of yellow journalism is suffering from highly developed fever of Turkophobia. When one reads something like "The Turks and their religion of murder," &c., one is re-minded of an Eastern story, which is just applicable to the case. A man saw the devil a dream, with a stature graceful like that of a cypress and the face shining like the sun. The man asked him why his likeness painted on the walls of the public baths so ugly and hideous. The devil replied: "That you saw is not my likeness, but the brush in the hand of my enemy.

Those who know the Turk and his religion know well that what we read daily in the press is neither the faithful picture of the Turk nor that of his religion, but a grotesque product of heated imagination.

The Eastern question, which perennially crops up like the sea serpent, is a pretty old question and dates since the birth of the prophet Mohammed in 571 A. D. It is the irresistible logic and powerful truth of the

tenets of Islam, which could successfully compete with Christian creed whenever there has been a collision between the two, and defeat the latter hollow on rational grounds, that made the leaders of the Christian Church during the last thousand years concoct false stories against the character of the founder of Islam and his religion, in order thereby to prevent the Christians from becoming Muslims, especially in medieval ages, when Islamic countries were the centres of light and learning. Those false stories, deliberately circulated broadcast throughout Christendom from generation to generation, have become a part and parcel of Christian nature and were directly responsible for the deluge of human blood that flowed over Syria and Palestine for about two centuries during the wars of the Crusades. Since the times of the Crusades, up to the present day, the attitude of the Crusades, up to the present day, the attitude of the Crusades, up to the present day, the attitude of the Crusades, up to the present day, the attitude of the Muslim Kings, the unity of the Muslim nation became impaired, the advancement of literatures and sciences stopped, and ignorance and lethary prevailed in Muslim countries. Meanwhile, Christian Europe stole a march upon quarrelling Muslims and started on the road of progress, from the point the litter left it. Before the Muslim could realize the situation, Europe became sll-powerful, and the division among Muslim powers and their weakness afforded Europeans an opportunity of exploiting Muslim lands. The story of the barbarities of the Turks has been repeated a thousand times, but still it has not lost its soothing influence upon the eagerly inclined to listen to it ears of the good Christians. Those who are well acquainted with the spanning of the progress of the Europe in the reaction of the progress of the tribute of the progress of the progress

NEW YORK, Sept. 9. Great Names in an Oklahoma Lawsuit.

From Law Notes for September. An Oklahoma correspondent writes: "A case ried in one of our local courts here presents an interesting meeting of notables, as follows: The interesting meeting of notables, as follows: The is the construction of roads into the territor Judge who presided was Franklin Pierce Alexander. to be opened up, and these will be undertake the plaintiff was Daniel Webster Artley, the defendant Benjamin Franklin Goff, two of the witnesses were Ulysses Grant Goff and Andrew Jackson. counsel for the defendant were Walter Scott Prick ett and George Washington Vickers, while the plaintiff was represented by very truly yours, Jesse James Dunn.'

STRACUSE, Sept. 9.—From a bowl of stainless blue midday sun shone down on thousands of fair From a bowl of stainless blue,

Tra le loo; From a bowl of stainless blue, On a thousand folks or two, Or three, or four, or forty, more or less, The midday sun shines down On the fair grounds near the town

And the rural soul is filled with blessedness From a bowl of stainless blue.

From a bowl of stainless blue, Tra le loo: Falls a cheery "How d'y do!" That is scattered far and wide from tongue tongue. And the lassies meet the lads

With their mothers and their dads And the matrons and the men Are so glad to meet again; And the lobster and the shark Wander, waiting, through the park And the country meets the town, And they lay their troubles down As they drink the soft, sweet older from the bung.

From a bowl of stainless blue. Tra le loo:

From a bowl of stainless blue Drop the peanuts, tried and true For which the rural bosom always throbs And the warm red lemonade Made entirely in the shade: And the popcorn, pink and white, Just a dream of dear delight; And the side show near the gate. With its wondrous wheel of fate: And the merry go round With its wheezy welcome sound: And the colored toy balloons And the throwing balls at coons And the shooting galleries which Make the winning shooter rich. And the rings, whose lucky toss Always covers every loss: And the greasy eating booths Feeding hungry, happy youths. And a million other sights

For the roystering rural rooster from the Knob From a bowl of stainless blue Tra le los

Other wonders come to view That will make the fair this year the greatest yet Every one a crackajack And the fine stock in the ring Where the premium ribbons swing: And the grandstand loaded down With the pretuest girls in town, And for miles and miles around And the glorious Floral Hall. Grandest feature of them all With its jellies and its jams, And its plants and pillow shams And its patchwork quiits and cakes And its bread of various makes

And its wax flowers full of grace. And its pumptins big and round And its Art and home-made pies-Each thing fit to take the prize-Oh, say, there is nothing like a country fair

From a bowl of stainless blue Tra le loo Whatever other thing you do I forgot to mention that during the time I was playing my fish my wife knitted five pairs of socks and you will feel it comes to you From a bowl of statuless blue. To breathe the breath of nature there.

And his needlework and lac

Consul-General Botanni Issues an Appeal

to His Countrymen. Demetrius N. Botassi, Consul-General of Greece in this city, issued an appeal yesterday, through the Greek newspaper Atlantis, for contributions to a fund for the relief of the Greeks who are suffering in Macedonia as a result of the rebellion

The appeal says: The murders and depredations that our brothers in Macedonia are suffering should make a deep impression wherever there are

Greeks.
A subscription will be opened at the consulate and all money will be forwarded to the Foreign Office at Athens, to be distributed to the respective committees.

Mr. Botassi said that the Greeks do not sympathize with the Bulgarians in their uprising against Turkey.

"This revolution has been started for the sole and selfish purpose of bringing about the annexation of Macedonia to Bulgaria.

he said. "There is no philanthropic or humanitarian motive in it." EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

Decline of \$6,145,306 in August as Com pared With Same Month Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.-The exports of breadstuffs last month, as shown by figure published to-day by the Department of Commerce, were valued at \$13,049,013, as against \$19,194,519 in August of last year The decline was chiefly in wheat, the ship ments of that product being valued as only \$5,248,586, as against \$12,023,444 in August, 1902. Wheat flour exports de creased from \$5.833,190 to \$4,658,725 and oats from \$70,099 to \$29,301. Corn, on the other hand, increased from \$201,099 to \$1,809,409 and barley from \$772,474 to

Exports of provisions in August last were \$15,243,601, as against \$13,543,027 in August of last year. Cotton exports de-creased from \$6,465,738 to \$1,988 9.7, owing probably to high prices in the open market, and mineral oil exports increased from \$5,383,496 to \$5,745,902.

A Correction.

On Sept. 3 THE SUN published a news article respecting the present controversy over the proposed performance of "Parsifal."

The article quoted certain remarks madby Mr. Heinrich Conried to THE SUN's reporter in regard to Mr. Gilbert Ray Hawes, the at-torney for Frau Wagner. In the conversa tion quoted Mr. Conried charged Mr. Hawes with "fomenting litigation," &c.

THE SUN regrets the publication of this interview containing the attack upon a reputable attorney, for we are satisfied that protecting the rights of the Wagner family in the matter of "Parsifal," there is not the slightest proof that the ethics of the legal profession have been violated by either Mr Gilbert Ray Hawes or his firm of Hawes & Judge, and THE SUN desires to correct the impression that it gave any support to the charges made against Mr. Hawes.

French Capital Looking to South America A Chilean correspondent sends some interesting details of a visit recently made by the representative of a French company to Chile with the object of studying its industrial pos sibilities. He says:
"M. Delaunay, a distinguished French en

gineer sent out to Chile by the Creusot com-many to examine the condition of the country and the possibility of starting some great and the possibility of starting some great industry, has just returned from an extended tour in the south. On his arrival he communicated his objects to the Government, which at once appointed a Chilean engineer. Senor Julio Lazo, to accompany him, and furnished him with all the impedimenta necessary for his trip, paying his expenses and placing the national warship Piloomayo at his disposal. About a month and a half was spent on the journey and most of the forest regions as well as the Pilena River, were carefully explored. The intention is to establish blast furnaces and charcoal ovens, the iron ore being brought from the north in the company's own steamers. M. Delaunay found everything so satisfactory that on his return to Valparaiso he cabled to France advising the immediate formation of the syndicate that is to undertake the work. The subscribed capital is to be \$3.500,000

"It is confidently expected that the Chilean Government will aid in the promotion of the enterprise by forest grants and other concessions, as the country in the south is quite the mountain ranges, and the forests are of enormous extent. The first thing required is the construction of roads into the territory to be opened up, and these will be undertaken industry, has just returned from an extended

as soon as the arrangements between the Chilean Government and the French company are completed."

Occidental Religious Scepticism Affecting

From the National Review With regard to the Turks, it was recently stated as the result of his observations, by Prof. Margoliouth ideas by the agency of the French novel. Pears, one of my countrymen resident in Constantinople, writes in his recent work that "Islam ha spent much of its original force, because doubt its divine origin has entered into the hearts its ablest members. Those among them who seen or have otherwise learned the results of Chris tian civilization, instinctively, and almost uno sciously, judge the two religious by their fra Such men either become entirely neglectful of ceremonious duties which their religion im; or, if they profess to have become more inter their religious convictions than before, perfo their ceremonies with a subconsciousness th their religion is not better than that of the unb lievers. Nor do the studies in astronomy, me cine, geology, and other modern sciences fall to plant a similar and even a greater amount of scep cism in the Mohammed in than they have done in the Christian mind. While visits to foreign countri and scientific studies are undertaken by few the induence as a leaven is great "

In Egypt-the intellectual headquarters of Islan ti is well known that the official class, und French rather than English influence, is large unbelieving. That the religion, even of the con mon people, suffers a chill is very probable. When was staying some years ago with an English arche ogist in the desert, only one out of his large gang workmen performed his prayers, and the mecked him. This struck me, since I had up then supposed that for a man to be mocked by those who profess the same religion for performing the duties of the religion was a phenomenon peculiar

The Danger of "Strenucsity."

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Your editoric of the 9th inst headed "Hopeful Prudence in the President" struck a chord in every patriotic citize and in handling the subject as you did you are t be commended. Taking the same line of thought as therein pu

sued, what have you to say regarding the danger surrounding our President while in the "Wooll West" during the early part of the present year Was he not at that time exposing himself to un necessary danger? To my mind, the risk attend ing his hunting trip was much greater than the mere passing through Manhattan, and he should respect his office, his people and his country more than to plunge headlong into such danger. counts of his recklessness as portrayed by the pres of the country may have been exaggerated, but the fact remains that his life was far more insecure during that trip than if he had been at his post a

In gratifying his desire to lead a "strenuous life he has aroused a feeling of unrest within the breasts of the more quiet but patriotic citizens. On the whole, don't you think he or any other Presiden could serve his country better than by gunning for big game in the Western country? J. B. HAMILTON JERSEY CITY, Sept. 11.

Oxford and Cambridge Sell Degrees

From the London Daily News. The most stupendous of all academic frauds one other than the M. A. degree of either Oxfo or Cambridge. Year by year hundreds of grad-ates exchange the B. A. for M. A. without havi-added one lots to their scholarship, and merely virtue of a payment of money From this dubt source the universities in question derive a ba some, but wholly indefensible, revenue, to the advantage of London M A's, who have to face

stiff examination It is surely an anachronism that a univershould grant a supposed hours not as a rea-for intellectual or even athletic-achievem but solely in order to "raise the wind" a po which inflicts grave disadvantages upon the man who may have taken high honors, as be unable to buy a master's gown. When Oxfoand Cambridge abolish their bogus degrees. It w be time enough to censure America.